

## BONE DRY BILL PASSES SENATE

MANY AMENDMENTS TACKLED ON  
TO MEASURE BY MEN OF  
UPPER HOUSE.

TO BE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 18

House Expected to Agree on Most  
Changes—Both Sides Appear  
Reasonably Well Satisfied  
With Results.

Jefferson City.  
After an all-day session, sitting as a committee of the whole, the senate whipped its substitute for the house "bone-dry" bill into shape and passed it by a vote of 23 to 7.

The measure as it came from the lower house will not be recognized by its friends in that body when it is returned there.

In amending the substitute the "drys" succeeded in inserting the words "give away" in section 1, dealing with the things declared unlawful by the bill. This amendment stuck in spite of an effort to eliminate it.

Several teeth were extracted from the section covering the abatement by injunction. The amendment offered by Senator Casey, and adopted to section 6 of the bill passed, leaves the abatement of a nuisance entirely with the attorney general of the state and the prosecuting attorney of each county. The amendment cut out "or any other citizen."

The bill provides that it shall become effective January 18, 1929. This was amended by McCulloch to read "or when the amendment to the constitution of the United States shall become effective."

The bill will be sent back to the house immediately for action in that body. Both sides appear reasonably well satisfied—the "drys" that they have put "bone dry" through, even if slightly disfigured, and the wets that they succeeded in procuring considerable modification of what they termed very objectionable features.

### Governor Signs Road Bill.

Governor Gardner signed the Morgan McCulloch road bill and sent a special message answering the criticisms which the members of the Automobile Club, the newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis have leveled against the bill, chief of which was that it commits the state to a policy of dirt roads.

Incorporated in his message which he made public is an opinion rendered by Attorney General Frank W. McAllister, in which he holds it does not preclude the use of convict labor in road construction, that it contemplates the construction of every kind of road, that it does not relax the provisions for obtaining state and federal aid.

Governor Gardner propounded four questions to Attorney General McAllister, these covering objections which had been raised to the law by St. Louis critics largely. These were:

First, can convict labor still be used in the work of road construction to the same extent as is authorized under the existing law?

Second, can the machinery and road equipment owned by counties or other civil subdivisions of the state be made use of in the construction of roads under the proposed act?

Third, does the proposed enactment change the character of roads, surfaced and earth, which may now be constructed under the terms of the Hawes act?

Fourth, do the proposed amendments relax the provisions contained in the Hawes law with reference to obtaining federal aid for road construction?

Gardner, after quoting the opinion, strongly defended the law.

### Medal Bill Signed.

Gov. Gardner signed bills providing for the creation of a commission to find work for returning soldiers and appropriating \$25,000 for medals for Missouri soldiers, sailors and marines.

The employment commission will consist of the adjutant-general and the state labor commissioner.

The governor also approved a bill providing for the re-organization of the Missouri national guard when it is mustered out of the federal service.

### Judges' Salary Bill Signed.

Governor Gardner has approved of the house bill increasing the salaries of 32 circuit court judges from \$3,200 a year to \$4,700. The circuit judges of St. Louis, Kansas City, Buchanan, Jasper, Green and St. Louis County are excepted, but every other circuit judge in the state will be the beneficiary of an increase in his salary of \$1,500 a year.

### To Retain Old Laws.

One of the revision bills prepared by Senator Mayes of Peabody repeals all the laws affecting the gamebirds and their regulation and license. When the measure was taken up for consideration the senator offered an amendment, which is in effect a proviso that the law shall not become operative until such time as national prohibition has become an established fact in Missouri. The bone-dry senators were a little suspicious of the amendment.

### Gardner Sends Special Speech

Jefferson City, Mo.—In a special message to the legislature relative to the state's finances, Governor Gardner suggested that "all additional salary bills be withheld by you until such time as the present mixed tax problem in our state reaches a definite solution," and adds that "many of these salary expenditures now pending before your body are of excessive nature."

"In the event your body adjourns without making legal provisions to finance the necessary expenses of the various expenses of the various institutions and the general activities of the state for the years 1919-20," says the message, "I am compelled to say I know no other manner whereby the necessary revenue can be provided for except to convene your body in extraordinary session, or exercise the veto power of my office to diminish the appropriation bills passed by the present session, many of which are badly needed in their entirety to meet the needs of our state institutions."

The governor said the people of the state were expecting the enactment of a workmen's compensation law and the submission of a proposal to call a constitutional convention, as well as other important measures pending, particularly those relating to education. He suggested that if employer and employee cannot agree on compensation it is the duty of the legislature to act as arbiters, "by enacting laws as appeals to you to be fair to all the parties interested."

The senate also passed Senator Brown's bill permitting boxing contests up to 15 rounds.

### Would Tax Coal.

Gov. Gardner, who has abandoned his tax reform program and who is confronted with a huge deficit in the revenues, now is fostering a bill to tax coal taken from Missouri mines, which would increase by 2 per cent the cost of Missouri coal to the people of the state.

This measure provides a tax of 2 per cent upon the gross receipts from coal mines. Every practical legislator concedes that this charge would be passed along by the mine operators to the retailers and by them to the people.

### Vote For Cash Valuation.

The house, by a vote of 95 to 21, has passed the Farris bill providing that all real and personal property in the state shall be assessed and taxed at its full cash value, and reducing the state tax levy from 15 cents to 10 cents on the \$100 valuation. Four St. Louis representatives voted against the bill. The bill carries an emergency clause.

The measure also reduces the state capital tax from 2 cents to 1 cent on the \$100 valuation and suspends for a period of two years the tax of 2 cents on the state school and seminary certificate of indebtedness.

Discretionary powers are given to city and county tax levying bodies to reduce the tax levies of the particular county or city to produce sufficient revenue to conduct their business.

While the measure repeals the law creating the state tax commission, it furnishes the machinery to mandate the state board of equalization to assess all property at its actual cash value. Other bills have been passed abolishing the commission.

Farris explained that the clause providing that the assessor could have full access to the books of banks and been stricken out of the bill. This caused a fight to be made on the bill when it was engrossed, and was followed by a flood of letters into the legislature protesting against the measure.

### House Passes Income Tax Bill.

The house, by an overwhelming vote, passed the income tax law. The house bill fixes an exemption of \$1,000 for single men and \$2,000 for heads of families, and \$200 additional for each child. The rate of levy is 1 per cent.

The senate has passed a bill similar to the house bill, except that the exemptions are \$2,000 for single men and \$4,000 for heads of families and \$200 for each child.

### Delays Action on Constitution.

Republican members in caucus discussed the attitude of the state G. O. P. with reference to a constitutional convention, but took no action, either for or against the passage of the senate bill passed recently and now in the house constitutional amendment committee.

The failure of the caucus to take action leaves the bill in the possession of the house committee.

The majority of the Republicans are standing upon the party platform which favored a constitutional convention.

### Closed Season For Quail.

The house passed the Chambers bill providing for a closed season on quail. Chambers declared there was a demand from the farmers of his section of the state and quail should not be killed for a period of several years. He said the birds were fast becoming extinct.

### Compensation Bill.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The unusual situation is presented here of attorneys representing Missouri employers and representatives of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, both actively lobbying among the house members for the passage of the senate substitute workmen's compensation bill.

R. T. Wood, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and John C. Hall, representative of the employers, are pledging members to oppose all amendments and to pass the bill without change.

## Call New Malady Epidemic Stupor

Washington—"Epidemic stupor" is the name the health authorities have decided to give the new disease, wrongly called sleeping sickness, which sprang up a few weeks ago. It has invaded eighteen American cities and several army camps, has taken several lives and laid hundreds under its spell.

The scientific name of this new malady is lethargic encephalitis. It is not "sleeping sickness" and has nothing to do with the real sleeping sickness. It has been known for only a few years, and its cause and origin are even more mysterious than those of the influenza.

The disease, when it was first discovered in this country, was found to be a form of sleeping sickness common to the interior parts of Africa, but a closer observation of the symptoms proved this belief to be unsound. Sleeping sickness as found in the jungles of Africa, is caused by the bite of a peculiar insect, known as the tsetse fly.

The new disease was first observed in Austria.

The first case noted in England occurred February 11, 1918, and the epidemic, which never attained large proportions, came, at least, temporarily, to an end in June. The medical research committee of England became deeply interested in the new malady and instituted clinical and pathological investigations. The committee found the disease is a general infectious disorder, characterized by manifestations originating in the central nervous system, of which the most frequent and characteristic are progressive lethargy or stupor and an involvement of the nerve centers controlling the eye muscles.

### Marked by High Temperature.

Although a rise in temperature was not observed in all of the 194 cases of the disease of which notes were obtained, there seemed to be little doubt that there is always a certain amount of fever in an early stage. The fever usually lasts from two to five days, but may continue for ten or even fourteen days. It may fall suddenly or gradually with oscillation. A period of subnormal temperature not infrequently follows.

Usually the first symptom is simple conjunctivitis (a mild

"pink eye") or it may be tonsillitis—simple sore throat and cold in the chest. The disease may be ushered in suddenly by a fainting attack or fit. In marked cases the lethargy was accompanied by heaviness of the eyelids, pain in the eyes and blurred vision. Headache is a common symptom, and rigidity is a characteristic of the early symptoms of many cases during the epidemic in England.

After the first stages, the symptoms of a general infectious disease become manifest. The patient lies in bed on the back, often unable to make any voluntary movement on account of great muscular weakness; the face is quite expressionless and

masklike, and there may be definite double facial paralysis. The patient is in a condition of stupor, although true sleep is often not obtained.

With regard to treatment, no specific method has been devised, and the best that can be done is to put the patient to bed and provide good nursing. Cold sponging is often beneficial during the early stages and tends to diminish the delirium. For the pain, numbness and tingling of the limbs warmth is the best remedy. Constipation is obstinate and often difficult to overcome, except by enemata followed by such drugs as liquid paraffin or phenolphthalein. No hypnotics and no morphine or other preparations of opium should be given. Daily cleansing of the mouth and antiseptic treatment of the nose and mouth should be carried out and respiratory complications systematically looked for. The patient should be given to understand that his convalescence will last at least six months after the beginning of the illness.

## English Will Be World Language

By LLOYD ALLEN.

(Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.)

Paris.—It's beginning to look as if English will be the world language of the future—with French as a close second choice and with German running a poor third.

This discussion of a "world language" which is occupying considerable attention around Paris, reveals among other things a strange chapter of German duplicity and trickery. It now seems certain that the Germans, knowing the German language was inadequate as a world tongue, tried their best to get the world to think favorably of certain "cooked up" languages—made to order things as it were, in order to prevent French or English from being considered as the legitimate world languages.

These artificial tongues, such as Esperanto, which was probably the best known to them, in America at least, were fairly numerous and each one was given some sort of an odd name. They were called Esperanto, Ido, Nov-Latin and several other queer-sounding names. Naturally enough there were a few people in nearly every country that took up these tongues and learn-

ed them. But at best the languages were, and are, fads, and are unequal to the great task assigned them—the task of becoming a world tongue.

Paul Mielle, a French scholar, a college professor who holds the chair of English at the Lycee and who is a well-known promoter of international education, is authority for the foregoing remarks about Esperanto and German. His brochure on the subject of a world language has attracted considerable attention in France and England recently.

While some political economists are talking about the establishment of an international currency that will be worth its face value all over the world, and while others are talking of a kind of international government that will prevent future wars, of international control of the drug traffic, and several more "internationalized" subjects, including international warfare, the Frenchmen of learning are discussing the international language of the future. And they admit, modestly enough, that English will probably be the favorite as a world tongue, because English first of all is the best known and most widely spoken language of business and mercantile transactions in the world today.

Possibly the Germans some years ago foresaw the coming popularity of English and French and the consequent shoving of the German language into third place in the race, because it was before the war even that the "kultar crusade" for popularizing Esperanto and Ido and the other artificial languages started, according to Mielle.

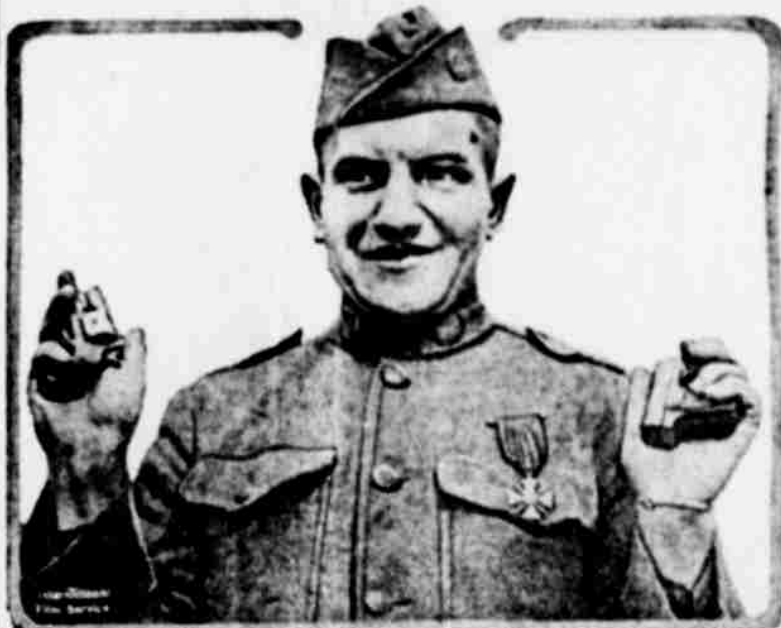
Briefly, it is Mielle's idea and the opinion of other noted French and English scholars that the world needs two languages for its future welfare—English and French.

There has been a kind of official adoption of the idea that English and French shall be the world languages of the future in the fact that proceedings at the peace conference have been conducted in these two languages.

The French clique of educators promoting the plan of making English and French the common international tongues want the peace conference, or the league of nations, to perpetuate the procedure of the peace conference and make both tongues the official languages for conducting the business of the league of nations.

Semi-official communications have been addressed to the various governments that were lined up against Germany, and to many officials of all these governments recommending the plan. Numerous senators and deputies have gone on record as favoring the scheme.

## "KAMERAD" GUNS USED BY THE HUNS



A Croix de Guerre man of the American army, one of Ohio complement, holding in his hands two "kamerad" guns which were used effectively by Germans in their "surrender" to American troops. The German method was to throw up their hands when encountering a small American force and to bring the gun from concealment and into play when the Yanks approached within firing distance.

## SCOURGED BY TYPHUS

Whole Towns Are Wiped Out in Poland.

Pitiful Tales of Distress and Suffering  
Told by the Red Cross Mission.

Washington.—Pitiful tales of the distress and suffering throughout eastern and southeastern Poland have been brought to Warsaw by members of the American Red Cross mission who have just returned from an eight-day tour of inspection during which they covered 1,500 miles and distributed food, clothing and medicines in 20 cities and numerous villages, according to cable advices to the Red Cross headquarters here.

Everywhere they found typhus, which had practically wiped out whole towns. Smallpox and trachoma also were prevalent, epidemics threatening

because sick and well are herded together in many homes.

In many of the isolated villages starving peasants lined the roadside and begged for food. For weeks they had been living on an imitation bread made from potato peelings, dirty rye and the bark of trees, but the supply of even these ingredients had been exhausted.

### Woman Gets Money Back.

Marinette, Wis.—Seventeen years ago, at a hand concert in this city, Miss Adeline Pratt, deputy register of deeds, lost a pocketbook with several dollars and a keepsake knife in it. She was surprised recently on going to the post office to receive a packet containing the knife and money without any explanation. Whether she lost the pocketbook or it was stolen from her she does not know, but efforts to recover it by advertising at the time failed.

### How Laundering Affects Cloth.

After 50 washings with hard soap, soda, sodium silicate and perborate, respectively, linen and cotton textiles showed higher strength values with hard water than with soft water. With soft water sodium perborate showed a distinct injurious action on cotton, and perborate was still more harmful. Goods washed with soap improve in luster and show a brilliant white color by reflected light; goods washed in soda show a strong yellowish color in transmitting light with a slight shade

of pink; by reflected light they appear slightly gray. After washing with silicate the goods are white but quite without luster, being dull and chalky.

### Spanish Silk.

Four hundred years ago the silks of Seville, then the most famous in the world, were exported to all countries, for Spain was the first nation of western Europe to take up silk culture. The climate of Spain is excellent for this industry, and fine silk worms such as were employed when

silk cultivation was at its height are available in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, near Granada. This worm has a life of fifty days, during the first thirty of which it grows to many thousands of times its original size.

### Don't Meet Them Often.

"Is it always the husband's fault?" asks a magazine advertisement. Well, of course, there are some things with which husband never had anything to do. But they are rare.—Kansas City Star.

## DAIRY PROFITS BIG

Splendid Returns From Farms in Western Canada.

Production of Butter and Cheese, Commanding Highest Prices, Increases Steadily—Live-Stock Raisers at Height of Prosperity.

Dairying is rapidly approaching one of the first positions in Western Canada agriculture. This does not apply particularly to any one of the three Western Canada provinces, as they all participate in the distinction.

A report recently published by the Alberta Department of Agriculture shows that in 1918, in spite of adverse conditions of labor and the high cost of feed, there was no decline in the industry. It will be interesting to know that the average number of milk cows per farm is 5.6. The total production of creamery butter in the provinces in 1918 was 9,100,000, as against 8,944,000 pounds in 1917.

No better evidence of the growth of Western Canada can be given than by the fact that in ten years the production of butter has increased from 2,500,000 pounds and of cheese from 88,570 pounds to 650,000 pounds. When it is known that in the production of grain so much energy was placed, and through which bank deposits were increased, homes made comfortable, farms carefully tilled, it will be realized that the increase in dairy production has been remarkable. During the past four years the price of the producer increased 75 per cent.

Further evidence of the great interest taken in the dairy and livestock industries is found in recent bull sales. At Edmonton the average price of 141 was \$321.05; at Calgary 784 head were sold, bringing an average price of \$200.13; while at Lacrosse 170 bulls brought an average of \$191.54. Sales in Manitoba a few days ago gave fully as good an average, or better. The sales were attended by farmers from all parts of the country. The high prices paid show that good stock was required, and, no matter the price, the farmer had the money to pay for it. As evidence of this we find that at a sale recently held at Carman, Manitoba, buyers were present from all parts of the province, besides some from Saskatchewan points. Five head of Herefords brought \$200 each. A Shorthorn bull was sold for \$700 and registered Shorthorn cows brought \$500 each.

The establishment of creameries and cheese factories throughout the entire West is on the increase, and it will only be within the period of a very few years before Western Canada will occupy a position in the first ranks in the dairy production of the continent.

There is complete government supervision over creameries and cheese factories. The government takes care of the sales, looks after the manufacturer and employs as heads of the institutions highly paid and efficient managers.

It may well be said that the dairy industry of Western Canada is rapidly coming into its own. At present it is but an adjunct to the parent or foremost industry of the country—the growing of grain, but while an adjunct, it is a highly important one. The price of farm lands is gradually increasing, but not in the rapid proportion that has been shown in other countries. This rise in price does not materially increase the cost of production, nor lessen the profits that may be derived from an acre of wheat, oats or barley. The advance in the prices of these grains has more than doubled; the use of tractors has lessened the cost.

The reports from government sources are that the present year will show a great increase in immigration over the past four or five years. The man who has made a tour of inspection of the country will give you the reason. He will speak of the fertile soil, of the good crops, of the attractive climate, of compliance with the law, the splendid school system, the almost perfect social conditions that prevail. He will have visited settlements composed almost solely of Americans, who have built up their homes and villages, who have brought, and are applying today, their experience in economic land culture as applied to large tracts with the result that he obtains yields on \$30 an acre land equal to that formerly produced on land that he had sold for \$200 an acre. The story of his success has been sent back to his friends in his home state. They in turn follow him, and so it goes on, and immigration to Western Canada increases.—Advertisement.

### Shoes Like Corporations.

"Why do you call your last year's issue of field shoes corporation shoes?" asked the supply sergeant. "They have earned the name," replied the buck. "They are absolutely useless."—The Spiker, France.

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin. Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

A dull play will never annoy you if you let your wife go to it alone.

Some men are better satisfied with failure than others are with success. Out of debt, out of danger.